BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
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Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
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THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864. NO. 114.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the Year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North.

PETERSBURG, July 18.—Northern dates to the 15th and 16th received.

Dispatches from Nashville say that since Johnston's retreat from Kenesaw Mountain Sherman has picked up 3,000 prisoners.

The "Chronicle" of the 16th says, editorially, that it is now safe to say there were periods between Saturday night and Monday morning when the rebels might have dashed into Washington and effected its capture if not occupation. The "Chronicle" also says the rebels seem flattered because they have put Washington and Baltimore in terror, and that they will not hesitate to repeat the experiment.

The "Chronicle" says, editorially, that Sherman has crossed the Chattahoochee and that Johnston is inside the fortifications at Atlanta. It also says that it is not probable that Johnston, who failed to arrest Sherman in his fortified mountain strongholds, will be able to detain him long before the town, in an open country, accessible to approaches on all sides. The "Chronicle" says the danger is that Johnston will give up the place in despair and destroy such of his munitions and supplies as cannot be removed, and retreat further to the Southwest in the direction of Augusta or Savannah. It says that probably Sherman will anticipate any movement of the kind and cut off every facility of retreat by the destruction of railroads. Gold 250.

Our Forces Recross the Potomac.

RICHMOND, July 18.—An official dispatch received at the War Department this morning states that the Confederate forces which appeared in front of Washington Tuesday, recrossed the Potomac on the 14th, bringing off everything safely and in good order. Our loss was slight.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 18.—Gen. Johnston was relieved today from the command of the army of Tennessee, and Gen. Hood appointed in his place.

G. A. Trenholm has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury and the oath of office was administered to-day.

PETERSBURG.

We have the Petersburg papers of Saturday but they contain but little concerning operations around that city. The *Express* says:

Our enquiries of officers and others yesterday, directly from the lines, failed to elicit anything of special interest. There has been no material change since our last. It is thought that Grant is still contracting his lines, in front of our right. This may be for the purpose of massing his forces on our left, where, perhaps he contemplates an attack. This, however, is mere speculation.

There was the usual amount of mortar shelling yesterday, and some picket firing. Several shells were thrown into the city, but not so many as on the day previous.

Of the shelling of the city the *Register* says:

From one or two o'clock on Friday morning, Grant's Union Savers kept up a mighty uproar. It seemed as if the Yankee guns would knock "all creation into eternal smash," but somehow or other, they did'nt do it, and the rising sun found Petersburg in the same order it was the previous evening. These noisy demonstrations must have been intended for our soldiers in the trenches, for few of the missiles reached the city, or at least done any damage. Yesterday completed the fourth week since the shelling commenced, yet they are not one yard nearer the town clock than when they first levelled their guns against it. Yankee correspondents to the Northern journals state the town-clock is a conspicuous object, and that they often aim at it. It does not say much for their skill, that the clock is still untouched and going regular; it was by its chimes on yesterday morning, we calculated the duration of the enemy's fire.

Despotism.

The man who is not willing to trust the people, the people should not trust, for it is eveident that something is wrong with that man. What is it? Is he not opposed to civil liberty? to a republican form of government and in favor of a despotism? Such is the motto of the man who says it will not do to trust the people. Gov. Vance says it will not do to trust the people with the affairs of the country, (which rightly belong to them, for the laws were made for the governed and not the governed for the laws,) consequently we cannot trust him.

The affairs of the nation must be given into the hands of the people; they only can settle this great national difficulty, and do it on honorable terms.

In all the Republican governments of ancient and modern times, the usurpation of power has not only been the cause of disaffection, but one great clip towards the down fall of those governments. Why did the South withdraw from the North? was it not because her people could not exercise their rights as freemen? Let the people of North Carolina exercise their rights as freemen at the ballot box, come boldly up to the throne and be not deterred by the threat of the despot, but cast him into outer darkness where there will be great weeping and wailing. F.

For the Progress.]

MR. PENNINGTON:—I noticed an editorial in the *Confederate* the other day stating that I had made an apology for misrepresenting Gov. Vance's speech in Rutherfordton. I wrote to Col. McRae stating that what was said in the article signed Siam *was* not meant to reflect on him, *but I* never made any apology for misrepresenting Governor Vance, for I had done no such thing. What I said about Gov. Vance I stand up to and I take not one word of it back. SIAM.

☞ Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

(From the Wilmington Journal.)

HEADQUARTERS 51st Reg't N. C. T., in the trenches near Petersburg, Va., June 23d, 1864.

Messrs. Editors:—Below you will find a list of casualties in this regiment from June 2nd to 23d, inclusive:

Field and Staff—Wounded—Colonel H. McKethan.

Co A—Wounded—Private J R Brothers.
Missing—Privates L Aston, M E Dickson.

Co B—Wounded—M. Watters.
Missing—J Sanderson, R Tucker, A J Smith.

Co C—Wounded—Eden Price, J Price, since died, T F Dail R H Merritt, C M Wade.
Missing—L R Mathias, W Jones.

Co D—Killed—H Dallas, R Graham.
Wounded—Sergt W R Boon, Private W Malone, N D White, D A McGougan, N M White, W J Humphrey, J A McDonald.
Missing—Corpl D Carlile, Private A J Shaw, J A Shaw, R A Rozier, W H Scott.

Co E—Killed—Corpl O Thompson, Private W A Thompson, H W Inman.
Wounded—Lt J P Pitman, Sgt G. W. Moore, W Prevatt, J L Bullock.
Missing—Lt F F Floyd, Sgt R H Moore, Private B Grimsley, W Gregory.

Co F—Wounded D Alphin.
Missing—Corpl B J Hays, Private H L Baxley.

Co G—Killed—Corpl E P Hinson.
Wounded—J Elin, F Gaskill, slightly, J G Hall, S Knowles, Marley Merritt J N Register, Sgt M King.
Missing—Lt B A Gowan, M Blanton.

Co B—Killed—Private D V Flinn.
Wounded—Lt J A Meares, A Vause, Sgt N A Maultsby, R Long.
Missing—Sgt G M Brown, Private D Burney L H Butter.

Co I—Killed—Corpl H J Daughtey, Private W T Ledbetter.
Wounded—W H Adams, J E Phillips, H J Bain, S McD Barefoot, slightly, W N Raiford, severely, Corpl W J Rlen.
Missing—D S Culbreth.

Co K—Wounded—Corpl J W Layton, Private A McKethan, Jr., J Bain.
Missing—W R Jordan, L Jackson.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers		3	2
Men	9	37	24
	9	40	26
Total			75

I remain, yours,
Very respectfully,
JOHN R. LATTA,
1st Lieut. & Adjt. 51st Reg't N. C. T.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, July 18.

APPLES—Green	$10
Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$5 00
BEEF	$2 25
BEESWAX	$4
BEANS	$30
BUTTER	$6 00
CANDLES—Tallow	$6
" Wax—By the box	$8
" Adamantine	$8
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$150
CHICKENS	$5 00
COFFEE	$15
DUCKS	$5
EGGS	$3 00
FLOUR	$150 00
FODDER—per hundred	$15
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$3
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$5
" Green	$2 00
HAY—Per hundred	$10
LARD	$6 00
MOLASSES	$40
MEAL	$40 00
NAILS—Scarce	$5 00
OATS—Per hundred	$15
" Cleaned	$8 bu
PORK	None.
POTATOES—Sweet	$25
" Irish	$15
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$20
" White Table	$30
RAGS	15c
RICE	$3 00
RYE	$20
SALT	$40 00
SUGAR—Brown	$8
" Coffee	$15
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$3 50
WHEAT	$15

To the Voters of Davidson County, Citizens and Soldiers.—We, the undersigned, respectfully announce to you that we are candidates to represent you in the next Legislature of North Carolina. Our principles are *strictly* Conservative. We are for peace upon such terms as will satisfy a majority of the people, and will, if elected, use every effort to procure it. We are not afraid to trust the people, and will therefore vote to submit the question of "Convention or no Convention" to them if they desire it. We will do every thing in our power to advance what we believe to be the best interests of North-Carolina. We hope our friends at home will give information to their friends in the army.

For the Senate, E. ADAMS; for the Commons, LEWIS HANES, S. M. TOMLINSON.

Lexington, July 18, 1864. July 19-d&wtd

Richmond County.—We are authorized to announce Col. OLIVER H. DOCKERY as a candidate to represent the people of Richmond County in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

July 19-d&wtd

ENVELOPES FOR SALE.

150 PACKS ENVELOPES FOR SALE. APPLY at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 19-2t

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY!

PHIL. THEIM & CO., HAVE ATTACHED TO their Machineries at the Saddle Tree Factory a Steam Grist Mill, for the accomodation of the public generally, and will grind at one eighth. Persons wishing good Meal will send their corn and rely upon promptness and dispatch. July 16-1w

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE.

WANTED TO BUY, OR HIRE FOR THE BALance of the year, (prefer to purchase,) a good cook. Any one having such a woman to sell or hire will please call at PROGRESS OFFICE.

July 18-tf

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Alamance County.—We are authorized to announce Gen. JOSEPH R. HOLT as a candidate for the House of Commons from Alamance County. Gen. Holt is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and is in favor of a speedy and honorable peace. He also believes in the right of the people to rule, and in the constant predominance of the civil over the military power.

July 14-d&wtd

To the Voters of Chatham County.—At the solicitation of many soldiers in the army, as well as of many friends at home, I announce myself a candidate for the House of Commons from Chatham County. I have received no solicitations from the Exhibitor, the American Heroes, or the cligarchs, or those who stay at home to make money out of the families of the soldiers, and occupy their spare time in abusing better men than themselves as disloyal. I stand fairly and squarely on the platform of Stephens and Brown of Georgia, and W. W. Holden for Governor against the world; and I believe that without the election of such men to office we will never have a permanent peace. So far as the soldiers are concerned, I do not wish to appear to boast, but I will say that I have done as much for their families, or more, according to my means than any Yancette in the County of Chatham.

Fellow-citizens and soldiers, go to the polls on the day of election, and vote for true Conservatives, if you would have peace and be a free people. Do not be intimidated, but stand up for your rights.

JOHN A. McDONALD.

Oakland, July 14, 1864 July 15-d&wtd

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 46th Reg't N. C. T.

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BARNES and W. A. SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 20th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christian Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow-Citizens:—I am a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons in the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election to a seat to which you have elevated me for six years in succession, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be for the best interest of *our common country*. If elected, I shall permit no opportunity to pass without giving my support to all measures that will, in my opinion, promote the honor, dignity, and prosperity of the State. I am, sincerely, your fellow-citizen,

P. T. HENRY.

Colerain, Bertie Co., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.

June 2-wtd

Wake County.—We are authorized to announce Col. J. P. H. RUSS as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake county at the ensuing election.

June 22-d2w&wtd

Chatham County.—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the next General Assembly of the State in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
June 11-d&wtd THOS. B. LONG.

Wake County—The Sheriffalty.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. H. HIGH, Esqr., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff, at the election in August. June 13-tded&w

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterized me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

We are authorized to announce Lieut. E. H. RAY, of the 47th N. C. Regiment, for the office of Sheriff of Wake County, at the ensuing election in August next. April 21-d6twtd.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.

June 3-d&wtd

Yadkin County.—We are authorized and requested to announce A. C. COWLES as a Conservative Candidate for re-election to the House of Commons from the County of Yadkin. June 27-d&wtde

To the People of the 50th Senatorial District, North Carolina.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—At the urgent solicitations of many Conservatives of the District, I announce myself a candidate, to represent the Counties of Clay, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood in the Senate of the next Legislature of the State.

It is not possible for any man to foresee what measures may come before the Legislature of the State at its next session, or what the events of war may make necessary for the protection of the State and the security of the people; but on all the measures that may come before that body, I shall, (if elected) be advised by consult, and act with the Conservative party of the State, and with the view of securing negotiations, and an honorable peace. I am a strait Conservative.

R. M. HENRY.

Franklin, N. C., June 20, 1864. June 20-d&wtd

Lenoir and Greene Counties—MR. PENNINGTON:—Please announce my name as a candidate to represent the people of Lenoir and Greene counties in the next General Assembly of North Carolina in the Senate.

Very respectfully,
July 7-d&wtd EDWARD PATRICK.

The Conservatives of Sampson County will vote the following ticket for members of the next Legislature:

For the Senate—ROBINSON WARD, Esq. For the Commons—C. W. CRUMPLER, Esq., and Capt. J. B. AUTRY. July 10-d&wtde

Standard please copy until election.

STRAYED.

ON THE 5TH INST., A LARGE BAY HORSE, about 9 years old, with large hoofs, and a piece of rein around his neck when he left. He was last seen above Roseman's on the Chapel Hill road. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to his recovery or his delivery to

J. G. WILLIAMS,
W. F. ASKEW, or
July9-1w The Southern Express office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Fellow Soldiers and Citizens of Greene County.—I am again solicited by my friends to become a candidate to a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature of North Carolina. In coming before you for re-election, I trust you need no proof that I have at heart only what I conceive to be the best interest of our common country. I am a Conservative of the "straitest sect." I am opposed to the military being supreme to the civil laws. I am in favor of speedy and honorable peace. If elected, I shall serve my constituents and State faithfully, as I have done heretofore.

Very truly your Fellow-citizen,
H. E. BEST.
Snow Hill, Greene county, N. C.
July 13-d&wtd

Standard please copy till day of election and send bill to Progress Office.

To the Voters of Pitt County.—Fellow-citizens and Brother soldiers of Pitt County:—I am a candidate to represent you in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina. If elected I pledge myself to serve you faithfully and honestly to the best of my ability. THOMAS COX.

July 13-d&wtd

Davidson County.—We are requested to announce H. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the Senate from the county of Davidson. Mr. Adams is a sound and true Conservative.

July 5-d&wtd

To the Voters of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties.—Fellow-Citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of many friends, I announce myself a candidate to represent the people of Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander Counties in the Senate of the next Legislature of North Carolina.

As I am comparatively unknown to many persons of the District, and it is not my purpose to canvass, it may be proper to state briefly my principles, as I am willing to stand or fall by them.

I am not afraid to trust the people; therefore, if it be thought necessary, and they should desire it, I am in favor of calling a State Convention. Those who oppose a Convention are not willing to trust the people; they think that the people have too much power. They charge that those who favor a State Convention, wish to secede from the Confederate States. I was opposed to secession in 1861, and I am opposed to it now. Secession cannot cure our present troubles; it would be utter folly and madness, and could only be justified in a life and death struggle for liberty.

It would be well for this State as well as for all the Confederate States, to have a Convention in being, if not in session during the war—not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the general government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if assumed without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possesses sovereign power, but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needfull powers to the common government, and check usurpations, it would see to it that our present form of government is not changed. There are those who are constantly endeavoring to educate the mind of the public, to prepare it for another form of government. Such men need watching. We need a Republican form of government with all our rights as freemen guaranteed to us by the Constitution—with all the rights of a sovereign State.

I wish a State Convention to co-operate with the general government and our sister States of the South in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let North Carolina do her duty, and if other States will not meet in Convention or conference with her, nor heed her voice for peace, she will have done her duty to humanity, our country, and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon her.

Negotiations would greatly encourage our people at home and our soldiers in the field. It must come to this at last. "The pen, more powerful than the sword, must do what the latter has failed to accomplish."

Let us, therefore, have co-operation between the common government and the sovereign States in an effort to procure an armistice, then treaty of peace, and then a vote of the people on the treaty after its endorsement by the President and Senate.

The power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases is granted by the Constitution. But I cannot agree to its exercise; much less do I like to see the President clothed with this power. The personal freedom and liberty of the people should not be trusted in the hands of one man. But the suspension of the writ itself, as has been done by Congress, is unconstitutional and unwarrantable; it authorizes illegal and unwarrantable arrests; it operates wrongfully and oppressively on as loyal, as patriotic, and as true men as ever inherited a birthright under a "Southern sky."

There are those, and I fear many, who desire a strong government, a military despotism, who advocate the closing of our legislative hall and Civil Courts—the overriding of all other laws by the military—the concentration of the whole force of the people in the hands of a military Chieftain. Such views shall at no time receive any aid or comfort from me. Civil law is binding upon citizens and soldiers—military law applies only to the army. Let the laws, civil and military, be enforced and respected within their respective spheres, and be not trampled upon by either citizens or soldiers.

The representative should be held to a strict accountability by his constituents; they should, therefore, know how he votes upon all questions affecting their interests. Secret legislation is incompatible with this accountability; therefore nothing but a necessity affecting the very existence and salvation of the country could justify it.

If elected, I shall not fail to do all in my power to advance this interest of North Carolina, to warn the Confederate States Government of all encroachments upon her ancient rights as a sovereign State, to see the liberty and freedom of the citizen respected, to aid the common government in prosecuting the war, and to urge upon it and to co-operate with it as a representative of a free people of a sovereign State, to negotiate a treaty of peace. Having been a soldier myself, I shall give every encouragement, comfort and succor to the army. The State must see that our brave defenders are well clothed and shod; their families claim the aid of our State, and she must see them clothed and fed as long as there is anything in the land at any price or sacrifice.

There are other questions I might discuss, but suffice it to say, I stand fairly and squarely upon the principles enunciated by Gov. Brown, Vice President Stephens and W. W. Holden, Esq.

I must appeal to my friends to see to it that my principles are widely disseminated as possible, both at home and in the army. Very respectfully, &c., J. E. RHEIM.

York Institute, June 20, 1864. June 21-d&wtde

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4-td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Bertie County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—I am a candidate for the House of Commons in the next General Assembly. If elected I will represent the county faithfully, with a due regard to the interests of both citizens and Soldiers. And in my legislative capacity shall be governed, at all times by an earnest desire to promote the general welfare and honor of the State.

I am respectfully,
Your Fellow-Citizen,
July 6-d&wtd JAMES BOND.

Conservative and Standard copy till day of election and send bills to Progress for collection.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements appearing in the Daily and Weekly Progress:

ONE SQUARE OR EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day	$0 60	One week	$15 00
Two days	0 80	Two weeks	20 00
Three days	1 00	Three weeks	24 00
Four days	1 20	One month	75 00
Five days	1 40	Two months	144 00

Fifty cents for eight lines or less (three a square), and additional insertions will be charged the same. All orders unaccompanied by the cash, unless from those well known to the publishers, will be charged for every insertion.

When contracts exist, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chatham County.—We are requested to announce THOS. W. WOMBLE, Esq., as a candidate to represent the people of Chatham in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. Mr. Womble is a Conservative "after the straitest sect," and will support W. W. Holden for Governor. If elected, he pledges himself to do all in his power for the people and the soldiers as their representative, and to secure an honorable peace.

July 7-d&wtc

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

25 SHARES OF STOCK IN THE BANK OF NORTH Carolina. ALBERT JOHNSON.

July 15-d2w&wtd*

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL A TRACT OF LAND LYING THREE miles west of Greensboro' containing 300 acres, about one-half cleared and under cultivation, about 1700 choice fruit Trees upon the place, and 25 acres good meadow land, the other half fine woodland.

June 23-d&wtp CYRUS P. HENDENHALL.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 16, 1864.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

10 TURPENTINE OR BRANDY STILLS, LARGE or small size; also 1,000 lbs of Tallow. We will exchange Bar Iron or pay money for these articles.

SHAW, WILLIAMSON, & CO.,
North State Iron and Brass Works,
July 14-d7t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT INVENTION FOR REPAIRING AND RENOVATING OLD COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING OBTAINED A PATent right for a set of instruments to repair and renovate old Cotton and Wool Cards, are now prepared to sell to any person, or persons, the right to use said instruments in any State or County in the Southern Confederacy.

With these instruments old Cotton and Wool Cards can be thoroughly repaired and renovated, and brought into use at a very small and trifling expense.

Any number of certificates, as to the great usefulness of said instruments, can be obtained from those who have had Cotton and Wool Cards repaired, and it is important that we have them all repaired during the blockade, so as to make them serviceable and fit for use.

We now offer to the public to sell State and County Rights to any person or persons, to use our patent for said instruments.

It requires but a small outlay to procure the instruments and make a beginning, and an active agent can make from $80 to $100 per day, and from $6000 to $7000 can be made in a county, and that in a very short time.

For particulars, as to price, instrument, &c., &c., address J. H. CARLISLE & CO.,
June 15-d&wlm Ringwood P. O., Halifax co., N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

WANTED.

25,000 LBS. BEESWAX AND TALLOW wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid. MRS. ALBERT JOHNSON,
July 9-1m* Hillsboro St., Raleigh.

WANTED.

A CONSCRIPT THAT CAN FURNISH TWO HORses to carry the mail. Address BOX 90, Greensborough, N. C. July 14-d1w*

STRAYED

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY.
July 18 dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

LOST,

ON SATURDAY EVENING THE 16TH INSTANT, somewhere between the Hillsboro road near the city, and the old Depot, a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH without guard or chain. The finder will be thanked and rewarded by leaving it at the "Confederate" Office.

July 18-tf

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed.

March 18-d&wtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 2 miles Southeast from Concord and of the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x36 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf

PERSONS WANTING LEATHER.

WE WILL EXCHANGE GOOD SOLE LEATHER and upper leather, also cotton yarns and 4-4 sheeting, for good dry hides. We will also tan hides on shares for the one third part, and promise out of good hides to return good leather.

P. R. HARDIN & BRO
Graham, July 13-d1w*

DAILY PROGRESS

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."—*Declaration of Rights, Art. 11, Const. of N. C.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or disseized, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*Art. 12.*

WANTED FOR THIS OFFICE,

Twenty-five subscribers (the number of meeting assembled by Lodge No. 76, Masonic Hall, A. M. this evening), who will pay in advance, and punctually thereafter, the price of this paper, viz: Two Dollars per month. Payment will be required, and no paper will be stopped, except at the option of the proprietor, until all arrearages are paid. Those who are willing to respond, please address.

The Soldiers' Vote on the 28th Inst.

Let the soldiers bear in mind that they will vote for Governor, for members of the Legislature, and for Sheriffs on Thursday the 28th day of *this* month, July. Do not forget the day. We appeal to the soldiers to vote, and to vote as they please. This is all we ask.

Reverend Orrin Churchhill.

We do not like to give too much notoriety to an obscure personage and thought we had done with Rev. O. Churchhill, but as he publishes a card in Vance's organ in which this paper is named we must devote a few minutes to him.—Mr. Churchhill, fearing he will not be believed as *Rev. O. Churchhill*, brings out the fact that he is a Mason, and appeals to the public to hear and believe. He says:

"What I state now is upon the square, and as a 'free and accepted Mason,' the truth will have come."

Now, brother Churchhill, we are neither an H. O. A. or a Mason, but as you violated the "square" in breaking an oath taken in your secret society what guarantee have we that you will not do it again? Of your moral character we know nothing, but we have always had a most exalted opinion of Masonry. And will you tell us, Mr. Churchhill, in what does the H. O. A.'s differ from the Masonic Masonry is the same thing in London, New York and Charleston; and do you suppose you will hardly dare that they enter into an obligation to defend each other and to warn a brother of impending danger.—There may be treason in this oddity which you attempt to expose, but if so, you, Mr. Churchhill, have not developed the fact. And, Mr. Churchhill, if there is a clause in the H. O. A's that can be construed into treason against the government, is there not a correlative clause in Masonry that is susceptible of the same interpretation? We have heard such an opinion expressed, and yet we know of no more patriotic citizens than Masons have generally shown themselves to be. But how can you expect the public to believe you, Mr. Churchhill, when you appeal to your association with one order and pledge yourself to speak by the "square," to divulge the secrets and violate the oaths which you say you voluntarily took in another? You say this is a "wicked thing." Well, while on the "square," why don't you go on and tell us all about it? You are a voluntary, self-summoned, State's witness, and should speak out. If there be treason in it you have not shown it yet; why then not expose it. You say that the H. O. A's take an obligation to warn each other of danger. Very well, but don't the Masons do the same thing?

And further: You say you joined about the last of February or first of March. You entered the society of your own free will and accord as you did the Church and Masonic fraternity, and went on dispensing the word, initiating, and heralding its joys and blessings until sometime in June, a period of some four months. Why is it your pious soul did not find the evil of this "wicked thing" sooner? Why is it that your confession, repentance and conversion came right upon the heels of the threats of the "Confederate" newspaper to have members of your society punished? The fact is, Rev. O. Churchhill, you were frightened into the confession you made, and under the same circumstances your pious soul would vomit at other things and you would denounce your religion and attempt an exposure of Masonry. You are not on the "square" in anything, Mr. O. Churchhill, as your confession and letter plainly show. Through fear you turned State's evidence and betrayed your brother members, who you had induced to join the "order" under the assurance that there was nothing wrong in it and that it would be worth thousands of dollars to each and every person initiated, and now you grow weak in the knees again and appeal to the authorities to see that you are "protected." You have more to fear, Orrin Churchhill, from your conscience than any thing else. Though the law does not recognize the oath or obligation taken by Masons and other secret societies, they are registered in the Court of heaven, and he who violates such oath is guilty of moral perjury. So far as you have gone you have shown nothing worse in the H. O. A's than is to be found in Masons, Odd Fellows and all other secret societies, and until you can do this, O. Churchhill, and thus prove the purity of your intentions, you will only be loathed and despised by all men who have any respect for moral obligations. The Judge of the Court of Star Chamber and the Vance organs may whitewash you, O. Churchhill, but you are full of all manner of uncleanness within.

You speak of your good character, O. Churchhill, and threaten us. We have only to say that it is unfortunate for you that you should have to [illegible] your responsibility—a teacher of the Word should be [illegible] and have been [illegible] you have [illegible] you.

[illegible] Churchhill, you say:

"And now I have told, as far as I have gone, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God."

Now if an honest man why did you keep anything back? If a patriot and acting from patriotic motives, and not from fear, in making your confessions, why keep back anything? You have [illegible] no system yet, and still you say you have told the truth so far as you have gone. It is well that it is understood by your secret order that its members are to receive protection for their [illegible] property in case of invasion.—This may be so, but would you, O. Churchhill "as a free and accepted Mason," strike down a Yankee who should ask for quarter, as a Mason, and make himself known to you as such? We only ask for information. We ask nothing of the Yankees but independence, though we have heard of Masons meeting each other on the battle field and elsewhere, as enemies, and kindly offices resulting from mutual recognition. If this be so it seems there can be but little difference between Masonry and the H. O. A's. as far as helping and succoring one another is concerned. But if our ideas of the elevated, ennobling elements of Masonry be anything like correct, we think these members of the order who recognize something sacred in the obligations of the fraternity will not be likely to entertain a very exalted opinion of the Rev. O. Churchhill, for a man who invokes the "square" of one order to violate the obligations of another will not remain true to anything long.

We know nothing more appropriate to the case of the troubled brother than the following soothing couplet:

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return."

Gov. Vance and Mr. Boner.

Gov. Vance did not devote his entire time at Salem to Mr. Holden and ourself, but took occasion, in the course of his speech, to misrepresent Mr. Boner, the Conservative candidate for the Senate in the District composed of Stokes and Forsyth. Mr. Boner is a gentleman of high character and a man of fine intelligence, and will be elected by a handsome majority, notwithstanding the Governor's assault upon him. Mr. Boner proves in his Card that Vance is a good Destructive and charges him with "willful misrepresentation," and the people of Stokes and Forsyth will believe Mr. Boner before they will his Excellency.

But the points in Mr. Boner's card are so well put that we will give it entire:

TO THE CITIZENS OF STOKES AND FORSYTH.

Fellow-Citizens:—From my card already published you are aware that I am a candidate to represent Stokes and Forsyth counties in the next Senate of North Carolina. While it has been customary to attend the tax-gatherings and canvass for a seat in the Legislature, yet my situation and business are such that I cannot conveniently do this. In fact it would be impossible for me to attend all the tax-gatherings in both counties, for some of them in each county take place on the same day. I am personally well known to most of you, and believing that all the people desire in these perilous times is to know my opinions and principles on the great questions of the day, I therefore addressed you a circular, on 28th of June, putting down on paper my opinions and principles on many of the important questions of the day. This seems to me to be a fair and just way. They are in a permanent and fixed shape, so that there can be neither evasion nor misrepresentation. And all can, besides hearing them read, carry them home and read them at their leisure.

Owing to an unprovoked attack which Governor Vance stepped out of his way to make upon me in his speech here last week, I have deemed it my duty to notice it in this letter.

In my circular I said that "the principles put forth by Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, are my principles." The Governor charges me with inconsistency, and said "Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden did not agree in principles;" that while Holden was for a Convention, Gov. Brown was opposed to it; that he had a letter from Gov. Brown by which he could conclusively prove this fact. The Governor then read a few extracts from a long letter of Governor Brown, but did not give his hearers the whole letter, which I think would have told a tale that Gov. Vance did not wish the people to hear.

Now, Gov. Vance knew that when I spoke of the principles of Gov. Brown, I referred to his principles contained in his message to the Georgia Legislature, which had been published in all the newspapers of the day to the world, and not to a few views contained in a private letter in his (Vance's) pocket, which were perhaps written to flatter Gov. Vance.

The Convention question is not enumerated in that long series of important matters which Gov. Brown so ably discussed in his message; and hence in order not to humbug the people, I gave my views in full, on the propriety of calling a Convention. But these views were fatally [illegible] by Gov. Vance, and he at once assumed a fact which I expressly denied, in order to palm his humbug upon our people.

Now, in order fully to convict Gov. Vance of willful misrepresentation, I quote from my circular of the 28th of June, the reasons why I wished a Convention: "I wished a Convention, not to secede, but to aid and strengthen the General Government by granting it needful powers in every emergency, which, if obtained without the consent of the States, would be usurpation and unwarrantable authority. Neither the Legislature nor the Governor possess sovereign power; but a Convention would possess such power. And while it could grant all needful powers to the General Government, and check usurpation, it would see to it that our present form of Government is not changed. A State Convention could co-operate with the General Government and our sister States of the South, in obtaining an armistice, so that negotiations for peace may be commenced. Let us do our duty, and if other States do not meet in convention or conference with us, nor heed our voice for peace, we at least will have done our duty to humanity, our country and our God, and the responsibilities of the future will not rest upon us."

The Governor charges me with attempting to "ride two different horses." I can assure Gov. Vance, that I shall not risk to mount *his* war horse. All I have to say on this point in reply is, that Gov. Vance, at Wilkesboro', mounted a tall war horse, whose distended nostrils beheld death blood, thunder and smoke of the battle field; and finding that horse too unruly among his down-country friends, he quietly exchanged him for a more gentle and well colored horse. With that fresh horse, he commenced a new campaign, and his speech at Salem satisfied every one, that the new horse was not well-trained enough, to suit the Governor at his ease. This may account for the fact that Salem was a *hard place to speak at*."

One other matter before we quit Gov. Vance: We have been informed that his visits to Richmond, and letters to President Davis, were the cause of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. How this is, we do not know; but we do know, that the four extracts read by Governor Vance from Gov. Brown's letters show that the Governor Vance, [illegible] charged the people of this State with "disaffection." Therefore Gov. Brown, in his reply says, "that while there is much dissatisfaction with the administration of Mr. Davis, there is no disaffection in Georgia, which he regrets to learn to be the case in N. C.!" Now this was in reply to a letter from Gov. Vance, which letter we challenge him to publish with the whole of Gov. Brown's reply. If I have misunderstood him or done him injustice the publication of both these letters will correct me.

After hearing the Governor at Lexington, and again at Salem, I have no hesitation in saying that I cannot support him for Governor. In his long three hours speech, he did not utter one word against the usurpations of power by the Secretary and Governor. He did not utter one word against the [illegible] of the writ of habeas corpus, [illegible] of unconstitutional authority. Not one word against the [illegible] Not one word against the [illegible] of citizens by the military power. Not one word against the conscription of all up to 50 years of age, and placing the industrial pursuits of the country under military control, which well nigh completes the last link in the chain of a military despotism.

This, together with the well-known fact, that leading men in the Confederacy, as intimated by Alex. Stephens, favor a "military dictatorship," which is understood to be the desire and wish of the President himself, is truly alarming. Yet the Governor did not one word of condemnation to utter against the wicked scheme to subvert our constitutional form of government into a military despotism.

Mr. Holden has boldly denounced these usurpations with a fearlessness which has brought down upon him the vengeance of the usurpers and their friends. Since the revolution began, he has been true to the principles of civil and constitutional liberty, and the freedom of speech and of the press. No other man in these perilous times has been truer than he. And I feel sure that the trying ordeal through which he has passed without swerving from his principles, is a sufficient guarantee that we can trust him, at least in preference to Governor Vance who is endorsed by every destructive and secessionist in the State, and who boldly proclaimed in his speech at Salem "that he had made no promises to any one before his election."—This is offering a direct insult to the Conservative party of North Carolina, as it was taken for granted by them two years since, that no man would suffer his name to be used by them unless he expected to come up square with the principles of said party.

JOSHUA BONER.

Salem, July 9th, 1864.

Cheering News from the Mountains.

Vance stock is at a low ebb in the mountains, especially beyond the Blue Ridge, a section of the State whose people have been insulted by his constant neglect. A gentleman of intelligence, who is well posted, writing to us from Rutherfordton, says:

"The campaign is progressing finely here and the "straitest sect" will sweep almost everything. Holden will carry this county by a fine majority. I saw a soldier from Asheville two or three days ago—he says Holden will sweep that section. They are offering to bet high that Holden will carry the home vote in Buncombe by two to one. The soldiers belonging to the Post Quartermaster's wagon train, at Asheville, held an election a few days since to see what was the sentiment. There were 18 men belonging to the train and Holden got 15—and Vance only one—the other refusing to vote, though they claim him for Vance. The 62nd Regiment is nobly all for Holden. I say if the middle and East will do as well as the West Holden will be elected by 30,000 majority.'

Such is the cheering news we get from the entire West. Let the people be of good cheer and vote when the time comes—the question is Civil Liberty against Military and Despotic rule, let no man stay from the polls. Vance is quite as bad as any member of the last Congress, which body passed the infamous act suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* and placed every man in the State at the mercy of one man. Let the people remember, however, that the Despotism erected in this State with Thos. Bragg at its head, by the suspension, ceases on the first day of August, and that they will be free on the day of election.

The election of Gov. Vance, therefore, will prove emphatically a *peace* measure. He is pre-eminently *the peace candidate*. He can do more than any man in this State, if not in the Confederacy, to put an end to our difficulties, and to bring happiness to his suffering people."—*Conservative.*

What impudence. At Wilkesborough Vance said we must "fight it out now," which means that he wants the war to go on until one party or the other is exhausted and conquered; in his army speeches he said to the boys that they "must fight until hell froze over and then cross over and fight on the ice," which means that he would have the last man slaughtered in the vain effort to subjugate the people of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri to an alliance with us; and in his speech at Hendersonville he said he would stick the olive branch on his *back* and fight with both hands, which means that he scorns all efforts at negotiation and compromise and is for perpetual blood and carnage. If Vance is a true type of the best peace men we have God help us, for we can expect no help to extricate us from all these troubles from the Governor or those who surround and control him. The secessionists who now have full possession of Vance, deceived the people in the beginning and are trying to deceive them now, and we caution the honest masses to vote them down and keep them down.

The Vance organs parade his letters to the President and Secretary of War protesting against impressments, seizures, &c., but they fail to point to his acts. We know he has written and threatened—high sounding words and pompous threats—but what has he done beyond that? The impressment of property goes on, unlawful seizures are made, our people are insulted and abused by men calling themselves Confederate officers, and yet there is no redress—Gov. Vance submits to it all. "The King's name is a tower of strength," and the Governor tamely submits to every kind of outrage and indignity that the subordinate officers of the government heap on North Carolina, for fear of "conflict." The people need not vote for Governor Vance with the expectation that he will protect them and their property against seizure and oppression by the Confederate authorities, for he has submitted so far, and will continue to do so, however unlawful, flagrant and outrageous the insult may be.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.—We learn that the canvass opened warmly, at Clayton, on Saturday. Messrs. Woodall and Avera, finding that the people of Johnston had no use for Vance candidates have abandoned the track and a new ticket has been put forward, but the result will be the same, and Messrs. Sneed, Smith and Banks will be elected by large majorities. And then we expect Johnston to give from five to seven hundred majority for Holden.

VALUABLE PRISONERS.—We are delighted to learn that our army brought two thousand head of cattle across the Potomac on returning from Maryland. These are the best prisoners we have taken during the present campaign.

ATLANTA.

"Personne," writing to the *Carolinian* on the 11th from Atlanta, says that Sherman has pressed Johnston back to the suburbs of Atlanta, and is himself encamped within sight of its spires.—Of the evacuation of Atlanta and the bustle attending it, the correspondent says:

Hundreds of cars are in sight, waiting to be loaded or gliding away behind the iron horses; draymen are emptying baggage and stores preparatory to their removal to Macon; railroad officials without coat or vest, rocking with perspiration, are giving orders here, there, everywhere, and being hunted down like so many wild beasts by the importunate citizens, who desire "only the smallest corner in a car" to remove their property. The express office is full—piled to the ceiling—and merchandise is hourly pouring in.—People who have hitherto cursed the institution now bless it for its benefits, and show their appreciation by committing to its tender care every thing they own, from a lady's band box to a feather bed. The newspaper offices are literally a wreck—knocked for once into universal "pi." Fragments of steam engine, presses, empty cases and boxes of type line the sidewalks, or are being hurried to the rear, while the genial hearted editors, who send their thoughts abroad in drops of ink, finding for the nonce that "Othello's occupation's gone," console themselves behind their pipes and speculations. Next to Richmond Atlanta may boast of the ablest conducted press in the country—the most unflagging enterprise and some of the most accomplished of gentlemen among its editors. Macon and Augusta are likely to share the honor of giving a home to these peripatetic refugees.

Step out of the editorial rooms and look into the depot. Here is a little group near the door—a wounded man on a pallet, shot through the body—his grey haired mother sitting on one side, and a servant, on bended knee, fanning him on the other. The mother has just arrived, and her eyes, yet red with weeping, tell of her heart's anxiety, while she hurried from her country home to the relief of her darling boy. Further along, an old man is lying on the bare floor, with a hole through one of his legs. A couple of young ladies are bending over him, while they administer refreshments, and a member of one of the relief associations, is standing by, fanning the old patriot with his hat. There are other groups of wounded lying around or seated on their baggage, waiting for the departure of the cars. What perhaps would afflict your tenderer sensibilities more than any other spectacle, is that long, unmistable white pine box, which you never see without thing of the dead man within, and imagining the heart agonies of some dismembered home circle, who loved him as a tender father, husband or brother. Seated on the coffin are half a dozen soldiers. They are talking of the incidents of a late fight, and with a recklessness which only camp begets, are making merry in the presence of death. Thus it is that war is not only destroying our people and blighting our land, but demoralising our men, corrupting our nature and blurring out our sensibilities.

The same correspondent gives us the following interesting letter from the field on the Chattahoochee:

BEHIND THE CHATTAHOOCHEE,
July 12, 1864.

"Gen. Sherman during this campaign may have exhibited unquestionable ability and the highest qualities of the strategist, but this army will whip him, if it is afforded an opportunity, as certain as Heaven rules our destinies." Such were the cheering words said to me this morning, by one of our Lieutenant Generals, and I quote them as an illustration of the splendid spirit which, notwithstanding fifty-two hard working days in trenches, fatiguing marches, broken rest, and retrograde movements from an enemy who only had to be fought to be beaten, still pervades our army, and slumbers like a spark that requires but a breath to fan it into flame. The worst that can be said of our men is that they are disappointed. Relying implicitly on the military judgment of Gen. Johnston, and daily amazed at his wonderful success in checking or eluding the flanking columns of the enemy, they felt on arriving at the banks of the Chattahoochee that the crisis of the campaign had arrived, and the work of vengeance was about to commence. But the hour still delayed. The order was given to retire yet further to the rear. The evacuation of Atlanta was commenced, and fear began to possess the hearts of the spirited soldiery, that the rich stake for which so many valuable lives had been sacrificed from Chattanooga to the Chattahoochee, was to be given up without a blow.

Whether their fears are to be realized is yet among the mysteries of the future. A battle depends more on the choice of Gen. Sherman than of Gen. Johnston. The policy of the former from the moment he left Dalton until to-day has been, as far as practicable, to avoid the issue of arms, and to accomplish his end by continually turning our flanks. There are yet no indications that his plans have undergone a change, and not until his intentions are developed will Gen. Johnston take any step likely to decide the momentous question of the hour.

There are several points in this connection to be considered, both by a commander and by the people. First, Atlanta is the objective point of the campaign. For two years the enemy have striven for it in vain, until finally massing his forces in a tremendous army, he commenced the thus far successful movement. Sitting down in our front, he entrenched heavily—loosened his wings, and started them on our flanks. Johnston, unable to cope with his disadvantages, retired to his next position. Again entrenchments—again a flank; and thus from Dalton to the Chattahoochee, there has been a succession of fights, manœuvres and retreats. In a word, Sherman has achieved one of the grand objects of his campaign. He has forced his antagonist back to the suburbs of Atlanta, and is himself encamped within sight of its spires.

Now, can the city be surrendered without inflicting a loss on our cause that will be almost irremediable? Ought we to save Atlanta and risk the integrity of the army, or save our army, and part with valuable territory? These are grave questions, and they stare us too boldly in the face to forbid discussion. The fact is evident to every thoughtful mind that the fall of this city, with its important railroad connections reaching into the heart of one of the most productive States of the South, must create influence at the North which will lend new impetus to the war, additional strength to the enemy in money, men and confidence, and materially alter the complexion of the political party from which we have hoped so much. Peace may be at the points of our bayonets, but when these recede, we have little for which to hope. The effect at home would likewise be demoralizing, and the army itself might suffer from the general depression.

Regard the dilemma, however, from another point of view, and suppose Gen. Sherman to be in full and undisturbed possession of Atlanta.—He is then three hundred miles from his own country, and in the heart of an enemy's territory. Does any one imagine that his lines would be secure and uninterrupted? The idea is preposterous. With but a single railroad at his back, our cavalry at work upon its curves and bridges, and others of our forces ever threatening his rear, the hour would speedily approach when utter annihilation of the Federal army would be his doom. The farther an enemy advances from his base, the greater will be the disaster which is certain to follow his defeat. One foe in the rear is more to be feared than ten in front. The game would be in our hands.

Ought Gen Johnston to give battle here, or surrender Atlanta without a blow? If he strikes and fails, ten or perhaps twenty thousand men will be added to the already frightful list of "killed, wounded and missing." Weeks, and it may be months, will be consumed in recuperating, and meanwhile the enemy may pursue his advantages still further into the interior. If, on the contrary, we retire prudentially, we are still foot loose, and in full force, ready at any moment to turn upon the foe. Had Gen. Johnston determined to give battle any where, military men contend that the event should have taken place before now and many miles away from Atlanta; because, if then defeated, the twenty thousand militia subject to the call of Gov. Brown, could have rushed to his rescue, swelled his decimated lines to their original strength, and enabled him still to confront his stubborn adversary and hold him in check. That our commander has had opportunities for turning on the Federal army during his retreat and giving battle, with the probabilities of victory all on our side, I am assured by those intimately familiar with the positions of the enemy and our own advantages; but for some reason, best known to Gen. Johnston, he allowed these opportunities to slip by unappropriated, and continued his strategic move to the rear.

Gen. Johnston, however, is anxious to fight, and to fight here. He cannot consistently retreat further. He must become aggressive, in justice to himself. The confidence of our army is unabated, and from headquarters down to the drummer boys there is not an individual who does not believe implicitly in our success. Whatever may be said outside of the army—and I have above given you *pro* and *con* a resume of the opinions which prevail—the soldiers are unwilling to take one step further backwards, unless it be at the point of Yankee bayonets. It is true, that the enemy will fight harder than usual, because near their goal; but our own troops will fight like devils, because of the value of the stake which they defend. The position we occupy is naturally stronger than any other this side of the Kenesaw Mountains; and if Sherman will but cross his army in our front, he is destined to receive a punishment compared with which his past experience was child's play.

The impression prevails throughout the country that the enemy greatly outnumber us. This is an error. He left Dalton with 91,000 men. His confessed losses have been near 30,000; his garrisons absorb ten or fifteen more, and his reinforcements number only about 10,000. If, therefore, he has 60,000 effective muskets to-day he has his fullest strength, and the Confederate army will not be compelled to fight him under the usual disadvantages of two to one. The issue cannot be much longer delayed, and I am satisfied, notwithstanding the croaking of civilians, that Atlanta will not fall, if Gen. Sherman will but consent to its "trial by fire." What we most fear is, that he will strongly entrench, according to his custom, and then despatch columns to take the railroads, and thus cut off supplies; but I believe that even in this attempt he will encounter a check. At present, he is massed on our centre and right. A few of his troops are on this side of the river behind temporary works, but no serious attempt has been made to cross in heavy force. Some artillery fighting has taken place between the batteries on this and the opposite side of the Chattahoochee, which serve principally to disturb the monotony of silence; but general quiet prevails along the lines. Johnston has simply thrown down the gauntlet and offers battle.

A part of Gen. Kirby Smith's command has undoubtedly crossed the Mississippi River; and since Secretary Stanton has announced the fact generally, I have no hesitation in saying that I have seen a letter from one of his prominent officers, which certifies to the same. Whither bound, I must not say. Morgan will soon be on the move again, and Forrest is in the saddle. Combinations are being made by the President which look to a glorious end, and, for one, I am more than ever sanguine with reference to a happy turn, and that right speedily, of the wheel of our fortune.

The fact that so large a number of gentlemen are running for the Legislature in the different counties as "straitest sect" or Holden candidates, is significant. Examine the columns of the "Progress" and "Standard" and then examine the *Conservative* and *Confederate*, Vance's organs, and it will be seen that much the larger number are openly and avowedly for Mr. Holden. These gentlemen know that the great heart of the Conservative party is with Mr. Holden and that true Conservatives are not likely to stand by or support those who affiliate with Vance and his Destructive supporters. We shall not only elect Mr. Holden Governor, but we shall have a majority of true Conservatives in the Legislature.

SPLENDID BLOCKADE SHOES.

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July 19-1t